Roanoke (Staunton) River Watershed

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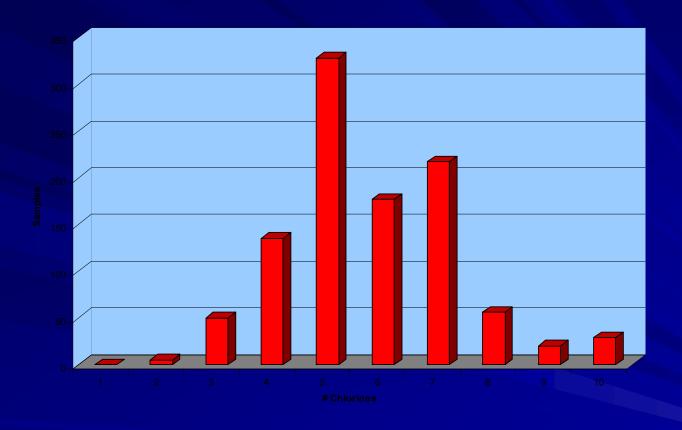
What Are PCBs?

PCBs consist of a Biphenyl molecule with a specific number of chlorine atoms (1-10)



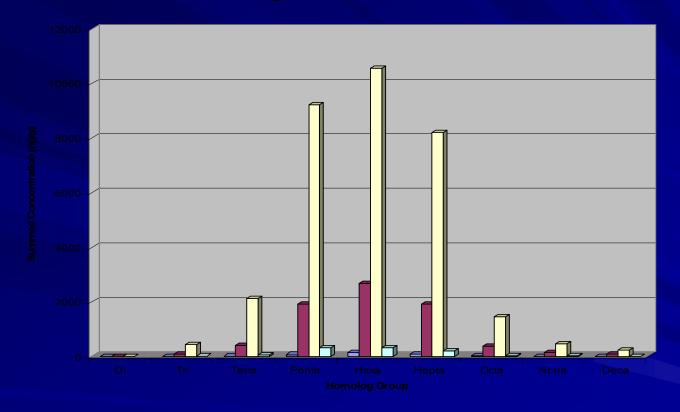
- 209 distinct PCB Compounds
- Aroclor mixture of PCB Compounds

- PCBs with 1-2 chlorine atoms
 - More soluable
 - Off gas to the atmosphere
 - Biologically degrade
- PCBs with 5 7 chlorines atoms are the most common
 - Less soluable/bind to particles
 - Less susceptible to biodegradation

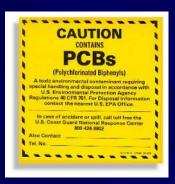


The more chlorine atoms a PCB molecule has, the longer it stays in the environment

Distribution of PCB Homologs in Fish tissue collected at 111 stations below the fall-line



- PCBs Accumulate in fatty tissue
 - Especially PCBs with 5-7 chlorine atoms



Historical PCB Use

- Estimated that > 1.5 Billion lbs. manufactured in the U.S. until 1977
- Very stable and heat resistant
- Uses Include:
 - Transformers, capacitors, hydraulic fluids, circuit breakers, PVC Products, carbonless copy paper, caulking material, etc.



How do PCBs get into Rivers?



- PCBs Banned in 1979
 - Believed to be legacy issue
- Still used for many years
- Direct and Indirect Sources
 - Industry/Municipal
 - Storm runoff

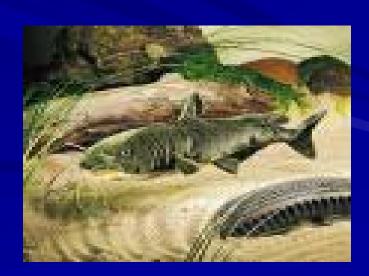




PCB Exposure to Aquatic Life

- Direct contact with bottom sediment (muck)
 - Benthic community (bugs) & fish
- Ingest contaminated particles or bugs
 - Shellfish and fish
- Large fish eat smaller contaminated fish

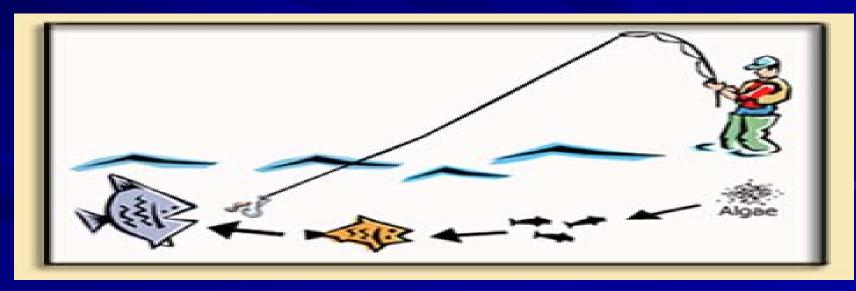




PCB Exposure to Wildlife and Humans







PCB Health Risks

- Probable Carcinogen
- May be associated with developmental effects in children
- Accumulates in fatty tissue



All Waters are Supposed to Provide for Fish That are Safe to Eat





DEQ Fish Tissue Monitoring

Fish Tissue Monitoring
 Program is designed to
 Help Assess the
 "Fishable" Goal of the
 Clean Water Act

